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CLAIMS:

1. A magnetic resonance imaging method involving a *field-of-view*, wherein
 - a receiver antenna is employed to acquire magnetic resonance signals from an object to be examined and
 - a non-selective RF excitation is applied followed by at least one temporary magnetic
 - 5 gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and
 - a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.
2. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the
10 object is positioned on the basis of the receiver response signal.
3. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the *field-of-view* is positioned on the basis of the receiver response signal.
- 15 4. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein a surface receiver coil is employed as the receiver antenna.
5. A magnetic resonance imaging method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein
 - a synergy coil having several coil elements is employed as the receiver antenna,
 - 20 - the receiver response signals are generated from individual coil elements and
 - coil elements are selected on the basis of the receiver response signals.
6. A magnetic resonance imaging system involving a *field-of-view*, comprising
 - a receiver antenna (3,5) to acquire magnetic resonance signals from an object to be
 - 25 examined and
 - an RF transmission system (21,24)) to generate a non-selective RF excitation followed by at least one temporary magnetic gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and

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- and a control unit (23) to calculate a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object (3) to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.

7. A computer programme comprising instructions to

- 5 - activate an RF transmission system to generate a non-selective RF excitation followed by at least one temporary magnetic gradient field to generate a receiver response signal from the receiver antenna and
- and calculate a relative adjustment of the *field-of-view* and the object to be examined is carried out on the basis of the receiver response signal.